SET- A

1. Which of the following are the three stages of the General Adaptation Syndrome?
   A. denial, resistance and resignation
   B. appraisal, adjustment and acceptance
   C. alarm, resistance, and exhaustion
   D. avoidance, approach, and acceptance

2. The correct sequence of events for the Atkinson and Shiffrin model of human memory is:
   A. sensory memory - short term memory - attention - rehearsal - long term memory
   B. attention - sensory memory - short term memory - long-term memory - rehearsal
   C. attention- short term memory - sensory memory - long term memory - rehearsal
   D. sensory memory - attention - short term memory - rehearsal - long term memory

3. The James- Lange theory of emotion states that:
   A. one feels emotions and then a bodily reaction results
   B. emotions and visceral reactions simultaneously occur
   C. one reacts with one's body first and then one feels emotions
   D. the somatic nervous system is the seat of emotion

4. _____ is the degree to which findings can be applied to other people, situations or events.
   A. reliability
   B. generalizability
   C. validity
   D. objectivity

5. In a _____ experiment, neither researchers nor participants are aware of who is in the experimental or control group
   A. double blind
   B. peer reviewed
   C. single blind
   D. generalizable

6. A typical representation of an object or event that is learned that exemplifies the features of a category is:
   A. prototype
   B. memory trace
   C. perceptual constancy
   D. cognitive map

7. Social loafing occurs when
   A. when the expectation of a reciprocal gesture is low
   B. only when the task requires physical effort
   C. when people choose or are required to work alone
   D. when individual contributions to the group effort are anonymous

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8. The cognitive dissonance theory was propounded by
   A. Festinger
   B. Asch
   C. Bem
   D. Bandura

9. Social behaviour and thoughts are influenced in certain waysby factors called
   A. Confounding variables
   B. Dependent variables
   C. Mediating variables
   D. Independent variables

10. Aversion is one of the conditioning procedures used in:
   A. Psychoanalytic therapy
   B. Behaviour therapy
   C. Rogerian therapy
   D. None of the above

11. Learning in one situation that influences learning in another situation is evidence of
   A. Learned helplessness
   B. Avoidance learning
   C. Transfer of training
   D. Escape learning

learning

12. In programmed learning, importance is placed on:
   A. Trial and error learning
   B. Operant conditioning
   C. Latent learning
   D. Classical conditioning

13. Ebbinghaus pioneered experiments on:
   A. Memory
   B. Emotion
   C. Thinking
   D. Perception

14. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were the proponents of _____ approach
   A. Cognitive approach
   B. Behavioural approach
   C. Humanistic approach
   D. Existential approach

15. t-test was given by
   A. William Gossett
   B. Cattell
   C. Fisher
   D. Trestorick

16. Which one of the following statements is true for the Phi-coefficient?
    A. both the variables are artificially dichotomous
    B. One of the variables is truly dichotomous while the other one is on a continuous scale
    C. Both the variables are in a continuous scale
    D. Both the variables are truly dichotomous

17. Skewness in the context of normal probability is referred to as:
    A. Kurtosis
    B. Asymmetry of distribution
    C. Height of the ordinate that divides p and q
    D. Peakedness

18. Cumulative frequency curve is known as _____
    A. Ogive
    B. Bar diagram
    C. Histogram
    D. Frequency polygon

19. A researcher is estimating _____ when obtaining two sets of scores from a group of participants on a test at two different time periods
    A. Internal consistency reliability
    B. Test-retest reliability
    C. Split-half reliability
    D. Cronbach's reliability

20. _____ as a measure of central tendency is preferred if there are extreme scores in the data
    A. Mode
    B. Median
    C. Mean
    D. None of the above

21. Analysis of variance is a statistical method of comparing the _____ of several populations
    A. Means
    B. Standard deviations
    C. Proportions
    D. Variances

22. _____ involves a research participant fill out questionnaires
    A. Observation
    B. Self-report
    C. Interview
    D. Case study method

23. To get the F-value, the Mean sum of square (Between) has to be divided by
    A. Pearson correlations
    B. Spearman Rho
    C. Error
    D. None of the above

24. _____ is a probability type of sampling technique
    A. Stratified random sampling
    B. Purposive sampling
    C. Convenience sampling
    D. Snowball sampling

25. External validity of an experiment refers to
    A. Results that are replicable
    B. Results that are generalizable to other populations
    C. Results obtained from cross cultural studies
    D. Results from laboratory experiments

26. In a normal distribution approximately what percentage of cases fall within plus and minus one SD?
    A. 32%
    B. 100%
    C. 98%
    D. 68%

27. Type II error is a statistical term used when
    A. When null hypothesis is actually false but accepted
    B. When null hypothesis is actually true but rejected
    C. When null hypothesis is actually true but accepted
    D. None of the above

28. In research, informed consent includes which of the following:
    A. A description of the nature and procedures of the research
    B. The duration of the study
    C. Details and purpose of the research
    D. All of the above

29. Which of the following is a measure of Spread?
    A. Variance
    B. Mean
    C. Mode
    D. p value

30. A significant negative correlation is found between variables X and Y when:
    A. X causes Y
    B. Y causes Y
    C. As X increases, Y increases
    D. As X increases, Y decreases

31. The effect of previous learning on retention of later learning is
    A. Forgetting
    B. Retroactive
    C. Proactive
    D. Relearning

32. Which of the following is not a cue for depth perception?
    A. Linear perspective
    B. Interposition
    C. Orientation
    D. Texture

33. Perceptual constancies are
    A. An aid in perceiving a stable and consistent world
    B. Likely inborn and not subject to learning
    C. Illusion in which we perceive something that does not correspond to the sensory information
    D. Help an individual determine cause and effect relations

34. Intelligence can be defined as
    A. Ability to get good grades in school
    B. All the factors that make a person different from another
    C. Knowledge of many facts
    D. The ability to think abstractly and learn from experience

35. Triarchic theory of intelligence was propounded by
    A. Sternberg
    B. Guildford
    C. Thurstone
    D. Gardner

36. The correct sequence of emergence of the following theories of emotion:
    A. James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer
    B. Cannon-Bard, James-Lange, Schachter-Singer
    C. James-Lange, Schachter-Singer, Cannon-Bard
    D. Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, James-Lange

37. According to Piaget, children are able to grasp the concept of object permanence in:
   A. Sensori-motor stage
   B. Concrete operational stage
   C. Pre-operational stage
   D. Formal operations stage

38. Natural concepts are based on:
   A. A set of rules or properties
   B. Propositions
   C. Prototypes
   D. Schemas

39. Optical illusion result from distortion in:
   A. Perception
   B. Sensation
   C. Transduction
   D. Adaptation

40. The process of detecting, translating and transmitting from the external environment to the brain is:
   A. Selective attention
   B. Perception
   C. Sensation
   D. Adaptation

41. Groupthink occurs when group members desire
   A. Harmony
   B. Power
   C. Freedom
   D. Control

42. Which of the options below is an example of a stereotype?
   A. Studies show that women are less often hired than men when interviewed for jobs
   B. Rajiv has an opinion that women are emotional people
   C. Anita dislikes men
   D. John thinks that Sara is childish

43. When people feel relatively positive about groups that live nearby demonstrates the effects of:
   A. Social categorization
   B. Suppression of stereotypes
   C. Intergroup contact
   D. Social differentiation

44. If a person is physically attractive, we expect them to also have other positive characteristics. This is called the
A. Good person effect
B. Angel effect
C. Attraction effect
D. Halo effect

45. The social exchange theory of relationships suggest that rewards are
A. Minimized
B. Reinforcing
C. Set against costs
D. Unimportant

46. The matching hypothesis suggests that people select their partners who
A. is rated as physically attractive
B. is similar in attractiveness to themselves
C. is similar in personality to themselves
D. Both B and C

47. Milgram's experiments were on:
A. Conformity
B. Compliance
C. Prejudice
D. Obedience

48. Health for the bio-psychosocial model is
A. a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing
B. the presence of pathogen in the body
C. absence of disease
D. none of the above

49. _____ of the American Psychological Association represents Health Psychology
A. Division 16
B. Division 38
C. Division 47
D. Division 98

50. The medical name for myocardial infraction is
A. Angina
B. Stroke
C. Heart attack
D. None of the above

51. _____ is known as good cholesterol
   A. LDL
   B. FDL
   C. HDL
   D. CDL

52. Gate Control Theory explains the phenomena of
   A. Pain
   B. Psycho immunology
   C. Cardiac arrest
   D. None of the above

53. During periods of prolonged stress, the hypothalamus triggers
   A. ACTH hormone
   B. Sympathetic nervous system
   C. Pituitary gland
   D. Adrenal gland

54. The release of _____ reduces the effectiveness of the immune system in response to prolong stress
   A. Dopamine
   B. Corticosteroids
   C. Endorphins
   D. Catecholamines

55. The correct sequence of events are
   A. Release of neurotransmitters; post-synaptic potential; binding on receptor sites; synthesis of neurotransmitters
   B. Post-synaptic potential; synthesis of neurotransmitters; release of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites
   C. Synthesis of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites; post-synaptic potential; release of neurotransmitters
   D. Synthesis of neurotransmitters; release of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites; post-synaptic potential

56. The _____ part of the nervous system is active under the emotional state
   A. Sympathetic
   B. Parasympathetic
   C. Somatic
   D. Spinal cord

57. The primary olfactory cortex lies in the _____ lobe of the cerebral cortex
   A. Temporal lobe
   B. Parietal lobe
   C. Occipital lobe
   D. Frontal lobe

58. Light passes through the eye in which of the following sequence?
    A. Cornea, lens, pupil, retina
    B. Cornea, pupil, lens, retina
    C. Pupil, cornea, lens, retina
    D. Lens, cornea, pupil, retina

59. When mental disorders are long in duration, they are known as
    A. Seasonal
    B. Acute
    C. Chronic
    D. Prolonged

60. _____ is a negative symptom of schizophrenia
    A. Hallucinations
    B. Delusions
    C. Social withdrawal
    D. Thought disorders

61. Introversion – extroversion was first proposed by
    A. Eysenck
    B. Freud
    C. Adler
    D. Jung

62. _____ was the proponent of Individual Psychology
    A. Horney
    B. Jung
    C. Adler
    D. Erikson

63. A woman reflects her anger from her husband onto her child is an example of:
    A. Projection
    B. Reaction formation
    C. Sublimation
    D. Displacement

64. In cases of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), _____ are always seen
    A. Irrational impulses
    B. Forbidden wishes
    C. Hallucinations
    D. Delusions

65. Symptoms of dyslexia relate to
    A. Problems in communication
    B. Specific problems with reading
    C. Impairment of language processing
    D. Stuttering and stammering

66. The _____ framework is based on the expectancy, demand and incentive concepts
    A. Behavioural
    B. Cognitive
    C. Social learning
    D. Supportive

67. Job satisfaction has been _____ related to absenteeism and turnover
    A. Directly
    B. Positively
    C. Negatively
    D. Elastically

68. The Hawthorne experiment was conducted by
    A. Elton Mayo
    B. William Gilbreth
    C. F.W. Taylor
    D. Hendry Fayol

69. The _____ explains internal processes of choice among different behaviours
    A. Goal attainment theory
    B. Equity theory
    C. Expectancy theory
    D. Goal setting theory

70. The _____ leadership style is an expression of the leader's trust in the abilities of his or her subordinates
    A. Delegative
    B. Participative
    C. Authoritarian
    D. All of the above

71. Which State published the first draft of the National Register of Citizens (NRC)?
    A. Meghalaya
    B. Tripura
    C. Arunachal Pradesh
    D. Assam

72. National Girl Child Day is observed on
    A. 18 January
    B. 24 January
    C. 27 January
    D. 30 January

73. _____ won the Best Actor Award in the 2018 Filmfare Awards
    A. Aamir Khan
    B. Nawazuddin Siddiqui
    C. Akshay Kumar
    D. Irrfan Khan

74. _____ became the first Indian woman IAF officer to fly a fighter aircraft solo
    A. Punita Arora
    B. Harita Kaur Deol
    C. Padmavathy Bandopadhyay
    D. Avani Chaturvedi

75. Which movie won the Best Picture in the Oscar Awards 2019?
    A. Green Book
    B. Bohemian Rhapsody
    C. Roma
    D. A Star is Born

76. The total number of medals won by India in the 2018 Commonwealth Games was
    A. 68
    B. 66
    C. 62
    D. 58

77. The most polluted megacity in the world by the World Health Organization is
    A. Hong Kong
    B. Cairo
    C. Delhi
    D. Beijing

78. Forbes' Magazine ranked _____ as the most powerful man for 2018
    A. Donald Trump
    B. Narendra Modi
    C. Vladimir Putin
    D. Xi Jinping

79. The Nipah virus outbreak is first detected in
    A. Goa
    B. Kerala
    C. Odisha
    D. Tamil Nadu

80. The Indian Premier League (IPL) 2018 trophy was won by the
A. Kolkata Knight Riders
B. Royal Challengers Bangalore
C. Chennai Super Kings
D. Delhi Dare Devils

81. _____ won the FIFA World Cup 2018, Russia
A. France
B. Croatia
C. England
D. Belgium

82. The President of _____ was the Chief Guest at the 2019 Republic Day
A. Indonesia
B. Philippines
C. South Africa
D. France

83. The height of the Statue of Unity is
A. 178 meters
B. 182 meters
C. 185 meters
D. 188 meters

84. The Signature Bridge is in which city of India
A. Mumbai
B. Kolkata
C. Chennai
D. Delhi

85. The 23rd Chief Election Commissioner of India is
A. O.P. Rawat
B. Sunil Arora
C. Rajiv Jain
D. Anil Dhasmana

86. India's heaviest satellite GSAT-11 was launched from
A. Odisha
B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Russia
D. French Guiana

87. _____ is appointed as the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
A. Shaktikanta Das
B. Amitabh Kant
C. Nripendra Misra
D. Hasmukh Adhia

88. _____ has been awarded with the 2018 Jnanpith Award
A. Arundhati Roy
B. Aravind Adiga
C. Anita Desai
D. Amitav Ghosh

89. India's longest rail-road bridge "Bogibeel bridge" is inaugurated in which state?
A. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Odisha
C. Assam
D. West Bengal

90. The world's coldest village Oymyakon which records -62^{0}C is located in
A. Norway
B. Japan
C. Iceland
D. Russia

91. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is
A. Shivraj Singh Chouhan
B. Kamal Nath
C. Jyotiraditya Scindia
D. Ashok Gehlot

92. Modeling is a key concept proposed by
A. Bandura
B. Pavlov
C. Frankl
D. Skinner

93. Co-morbidity means that
A. a person has two or more disorders
B. a person is unlikely to recover from the disorder
C. a person has a more severe form of a disorder
D. a disorder that is mild and treatable

94. DSM 5 update of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders was published
in
A. 2009
B. 2012
C. 2013
D. 2015

95. The Central Nervous System comprise
A. Peripheral nervous system
B. Brain and spinal cord
C. Autonomic nervous system
D. Somatic nervous system

96. Conversion disorders often appear in
A. childhood
B. adolescence
C. young adulthood
D. old age

97. Rods and cones are receptors found in the
A. Skin
B. Ear
C. Eyes
D. Tongue

98. Inferiority complex was suggested by
A. Carl Jung
B. Harry Stack Sullivan
C. Erik Erikson
D. Alfred Adler

99. A concept in the humanistic-existential approach is
A. Rational thought
B. Unconditional positive regard
C. Transference
D. Modeling

100. Beck's cognitive triad comprise
A. Negative beliefs about self, others and future
B. Negative beliefs about self, world and future
C. Negative beliefs about self, world and others
D. Negative beliefs about present, past and future